



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

It shows but two localities, whereas the insect is common the state over.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS

The regular March meeting was postponed until April 5. O. W. Boggs of St. Augustine, was elected to membership. The subject of the evening was "A Round Table Discussion of the Latest Ecological Map of North America and Especially Florida", led by Prof. Watson.

Under Timely Notes Prof. Watson called attention to a species of thrips (*Heterothrips aesculi* Watson—*H. azaleae* Hood), which has been found only in the blossoms of the Swamp Honeysuckle (*Azalea nudiflora*) and the Southern Buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*). Prof. Watson called attention to the fact that, altho these two plants were not related, the shape of the two blossoms was very similar—long, narrow, dry tubes. He stated that this illustrated what seemed to be a general law governing the distribution of thrips. The physical characteristics of the various habitats of a species are always similar although the different hosts are often not at all related. He also called attention to the fact that a hedge of transplanted azalea on the station grounds had not yet become infested although it had been there several years, less than a quarter of a mile from infested buckeyes, showing that this species, like thrips in general, are slow travellers.

FRANK STIRLING, Temp. Sec.

April 26. Due to the amendment of Article III of the constitution separating the offices of secretary and treasurer, Dr. E. W. Berger was elected treasurer.

The Secretary read a communication received from Mr. John J. Davis, chairman of the National Museum Committee, American Association of Economic Entomologists, urging our Society to call to the attention of the Florida Congressional delegation the urgent needs of the National Museum. The President was instructed to name a committee of three to prepare representations.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

At the June meeting Dr. Hodge presented a report of his in-

vestigations of the breeding places of mosquitoes in Florida. (An abstract of this paper is printed in this number.)

The Secretary read a number of letters in regard to the change of name of the official organ of the Society. The majority of the writers were in favor of the name "FLORIDA ENTOMOLOGIST".

A resolution was passed directing the Secretary to call the attention of the State Board of Health to the breeding of mosquitoes on the property of the railroads and especially in the water barrels on the freight platforms.

Under Timely Notes Prof. Watson called attention to the apparent absence of the camphor thrips from the lower East Coast.

New members elected were: Max Kisliuk, Jr., Scientific Assistant, U. S. Marine Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.; J. G. Grossenbacher and R. E. Lenfest, both of Apopka, Fla.; Wm. E. Stone and Wm. H. Merrill, Agents Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A., Daytona, Fla.

AN APPARENTLY NEW HAPLOTHRIPS FROM CUBA

(Continued from page 7)

the posterior border, is especially large and curved sharply inward. Its length is fully $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the abdomen. Terminal bristles longer than the tube.

Male similar but smaller. The fore femora slightly enlarged.

Measurements: Total length 0.86 mm.; head, length 0.13 mm., breadth 0.10 mm.; prothorax, length 0.085 mm., breadth 0.165 mm.; mesothorax, breadth 0.17 mm.; abdomen, 0.16 mm.; tube, length 0.073, width at base 0.04, at apex 0.02 mm.; antenna, total length 0.28 mm.

Segment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Length	18.7	29.5	34.6	37.0	35.4	32.0	30.8	21.6
Breadth	22.15	22.7	19.2	20.0	19.1	17.2	14.2	9.6

Described from four females and three males collected by Mr. G. B. Merrill from under the cap scales of several cocoanuts taken at quarantine at Key West during March and April, 1920. Type in the author's collection. Paratypes in the National Museum and in that of the University of Florida.

This species is close to *H. gowdeyi* (Franklin), but differs in many characters, including the shape of the head, absence of striations, color of antennae and abdomen.